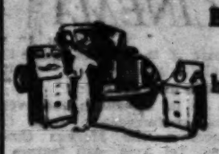

Before Buying A CAR have it checked by M.M.M.

Tel. 72802, Industrial Zone, Ramat Gan

THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1956

PRICE : 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXXII, No. 8686

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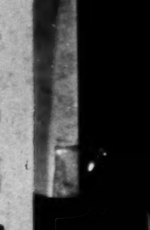

DIANA

MARGINAL COLUMN
By a Special Correspondent

FAILURE to complete the Franco-British military action in the Suez Canal Zone as originally planned has put an end to the honeymoon period between the socialist-led government of Guy Mollet and the French National Assembly. Unlike public opinion in Britain, French public opinion backed the Government fully over Suez and was already resolutely united behind the government because of the situation in Algeria where 1,200,000 people of French origin have their homes. In the assembly Mollet has had the unquestioned backing of all groups, from moderate conservatives to socialists, for the past nine and a half months during which he has obtained 23 votes of confidence, a record number.

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THE view is take in French political circles that the British Government's insistence on a cease-fir before the Franco-British forces had occupied the whole of the Canal Zone had changed the political atmosphere here. The Government is in no immediate danger but its authority has suffered and it is, for the first time since it took office last February, being subjected to hostile manoeuvres in the lobbies of Parliament and from inside the Premier's own Socialist party. Firstly, it is being attacked by the left-wing radical leader, M. Pierre Mendes-France. His tactics consist of trying to make it increasingly difficult for the Radical party members of the Cabinet to remain in office. So far Mendes-France has not had much success but the petrol shortage and any new complications arising in the Middle East or in Algeria would tend to aid his campaign. Secondly, now that the Suez Canal enterprise has failed to produce an unchallenged success the pacifist and pro-Mendes members of the Socialist Parliament group are beginning to stir. A number of leading, non-parliamentary socialists have written an open letter to the party secretary describing the Mollet Government as "a coalition Cabinet without principles" depending on its existence on conservative support. So far none of the hundred Socialist members of the Assembly have signed this letter but at least 20 of them are known to agree with it. Mollet is thus in danger of losing the sympathy of a section of his own party the longer he cl ·gs to office.

●

A MORE favo rable turn in the international situation could change the outlook for Mollet but nobody in France sees much prospect of that at present. Rather the contrary is the case. Mollet's Government has benefited from the recent revival of the *entente cordiale*, but Sir Anthony Eden's temporary withdrawal from active direction of British policy has led people here to fear that the London Government will now abandon its *rapprochement* with France and will do everything possible to scramble back under the U.S. umbrella. Criticism of Britain's attitude is beginning to break through the barriers of official reserve. At a private meeting of the radical members of the Assembly yesterday, the Defence Minister, M. Maurice Bourges-Maunoury, explained, according to usually reliable sources, that the operation against President Nasser could not be started sooner because Britain did not want it and that its execution was slow because the British overestimated the power of the Egyptian forces and had made excessively detailed preparations for a landing. The Minister refrained from any open criticism of the British Government in general or the Prime Minister in particular but individual radical deputies present at the meeting made up for his discretion. Top official organ of the Independents (Conservatives) this week writes openly of "being left in the lurch by Britain" over Suez and adds that "this is a risk the Government must have known it was running."

Paris, November 26.

First End Revolt, Kadar Tells Workers

BUDAPEST, Monday (Reuter). — Hungarian workers' leaders met today to discuss their future action following the "tough" line taken by Premier Janos Kadar in a speech broadcast here last night.

Despite Mr. Kadar's sharp tone and his apparent "about-face" on some main issues, the workers' leaders decided to stand by their appeal to their followers to go back to work.

Mr. Kadar said that talks about the withdrawal of Soviet troops could not begin until after the "counter-revolution" was broken, and that his Government could not be enlarged until after "peace and discipline" were restored.

He also declared that workers who insisted on staying on strike were counter-revolutionaries and alleged that only the voices of counter-revolutionaries and reactionaries could be heard in the factories just now because honest workers were afraid to speak.

The workers' leaders said they now considered that to carry on the strike would do their followers more harm than good. By returning to work they could earn money for food.

Among the points they wanted to discuss with him was the position of the deposed Prime Minister, Mr. Imre Nagy.

Mr. Kadar said last night that Mr. Nagy had not returned to his home before leaving for Rumania last week because there was a danger that he might have been murdered by "counter-revolutionary elements."

Workers' leaders said they still maintained as a basic demand that Mr. Nagy should be reinstated as Premier, but they might be prepared to drop this if they could talk with him personally and if he told them that he did not want to take up this office.

According to Warsaw Radio, picked up in London, the Warsaw branch of the Polish Journalists Union has appealed to the Polish Government to grant asylum to Mr. Nagy and his friends should they want it.

RUMANIANS IN USSR

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). —Mr. Chivu Stoica, the Rumanian Prime Minister, arrived here today at the head of a Government delegation and declared that "the Rumanian Government considers its first duty is to reinforce its friendship with the Soviet people and other Socialist countries."

Mr. Stoica and his delegation arrived by train and were greeted at the Moscow station by Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin and Deputy Premiers Anastas Mikoyan and Maxim Saburov.

Speaking on the station platform, Mr. Stoica said Soviet-Rumanian negotiations would take place on topics of mutual interest.

NEHRU'S ENVOY IN HUNGARY FOR TALKS

VIENNA, Monday (Reuter). —Dr. Jagan Nath Khosla, personal representative of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, who arrived in Budapest yesterday, had talks today with Prime Minister Janos Kadar and Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, Budapest Radio reported.

NO WAGE HIKES YET, GOMULKA SAYS

WARSAW, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka said in a statement published today that Poland cannot increase the wages of coal-miners unless they increase production.

UN Asked for $10m. To Pay Police Unit

NEW YORK Monday (Reuter). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, today asked the General Assembly for $10m. as an initial amount to support the costs of the U.N. Emergency Force.

Agreement would authorise Mr. Hammarskjold, pending the receipt of funds for the special account, to advance sums from the U.N.'s working capital fund to meet immediate expenses.

The Assembly met today to hear explanations of votes on a new withdrawal call to Britain, France and Israel. An Afro-Asian resolution adopted by a vote of 65 to five with 10 abstentions reiterated the Assembly's previous demands that the three "aggressors" pull their forces out of Egypt forthwith.

No Action by Egypt

The Australian External Affairs Minister, Mr. R.G. Casey, speaking in the Assembly's resumed debate on the Middle East, said that Britain had taken prompt and effective steps to the Assembly's resolution on clearing the Canal. But no action had been taken by Egypt to reopen the part of the Canal under its control, he added.

Mr. Casey said he had been both surprised and depressed by the tendency of the Afro-Asian nations to speak as though the troubles of the Middle East had only started with the Israel invasion of Sinai and the Anglo-French intervention in the Suez Canal Zone.

"For several years the situation between Israel and her neighbours had been one of the world's greatest danger points and the complexity of the present problem has been greatly increased by the efforts of the Soviet Union to promote strife in this region where other powers have been endeavouring to preserve peace," he said.

Allies Permit UNEF To Use Port Said

LONDON, Monday. — The Anglo-French Command in Nicosia yesterday announced that it had agreed to allow U.N. troops to move directly into Port Said by ship.

The agreement was reached at a meeting between General E.L.M. Burns, U.N.E.F. Commander, and General Sir Charles Keightley, the Supreme Allied Commander.

It was pointed out that the faster the U.N. troops move in, the quicker the Anglo-French "phased" withdrawal will be carried out.

The first U.N.E.F. unit composed of Norwegian infantry began patrolling Port Said yesterday in anticipation of the complete Allied evacuation.

Meanwhile, a U.N. official in New York estimated that by tomorrow night 2,408 of the planned 4,500 men of the U.N. force would be in Egypt. Seven airlines from three countries — Canada, Italy and Switzerland — were ferrying more than 550 troops from the Naples staging area, while 720 Yugoslav soldiers awaited landing orders aboard ships outside Port Said. *(Reuter, UP)*

Iceland Would Let U.S. Stay In Keflavik, But Not as NATO Unit

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — Iceland has agreed to let U.S. troops remain in control of the strategic Keflavik air base, but on terms that bypass the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, "The New York Times" reported today.

In a dispatch from the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik, the paper's correspondent said that the terms of a draft understanding submitted to Washington were such as to shock Western diplomatic representatives in Iceland.

The most surprising condition was reported to be one eliminating NATO as the agency to which any Icelandic Government would be responsible as a professed member of the Western alliance.

Demanded Withdrawal

In Washington, State Department officials confirmed that Iceland had made new proposals to the U.S. regarding future control of the Keflavik base.

Withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed at the base under NATO arrangements was demanded by the Icelandic Government earlier this year, and negotiations designed to find a new understanding to protect NATO's strategic interests were opened this month in Reykjavik.

"The New York Times" report said it was suggested in some Western diplomatic quarters that if the provision to bypass NATO won official endorsement in Washington, it might mean an end of NATO as an instrument of collective security.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY of Jerusalem

regrets to announce the sudden passing away of

Shalom Schwadron

Chief Accountant of the Hebrew University and one of its senior employees

The funeral will leave from the Ein Hospital, Jerusalem, at 3 p.m. today, November 27, 1956.

JAVITS CALLS ON PRIME MINISTER

Photo by Schlesinger

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The U.S. Republican Senator, Mr. Jacob N. Javits, called on Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday afternoon. The meeting lasted almost two hours.

No statement was issued after the meeting, but it is understood that Senator Javits did not bring a message from President Eisenhower, and that Mr. Ben-Gurion gave the Senator a review of the political situation.

After his meeting with Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Javits visited the Knesset, where he was received by the Speaker, Mr. Y. Sprinzak. Later in Tel Aviv, the visitor was a dinner guest at the home of the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson.

Senator Javits visited the Gaza Strip in the morning, accompanied by Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, head of the U.S. Division of the Foreign Ministry. The Senator observed a refugee camp and showed a keen interest in the treatment of Arab refugees. He spoke with Sgan-Aluf H. Gaon, Military Governor of the Strip, and with Mr. Henry Labouisse, Director of UNRWA activities.

Expulsion Order Extended To All Jews in Egypt

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Monday. — Jews arriving here by plane from Egypt confirm that expulsion orders are being issued to Jews in Egypt by the thousands, but say that this is done on an individual basis.

No all-embracing deportation order with a 24-hour deadline has been issued, as originally reported, they said.

It is further learned that not only foreign but stateless Jews of Egyptian origin are being rounded up by the police — following the promulgation of a decree withdrawing Egyptian nationality from all Jews, thus rendering them stateless.

The refugee Jews all told the same story of being removed from their homes and given the choice of quitting the country immediately or internment in desert concentration camps. They were allowed to buy their plane tickets with their own money, but were not allowed to take more than LE20 out of the country.

Before leaving, they were compelled to sign an undertaking never to return to Egypt, even as tourists, and a statement certifying that they have no material claims whatsoever on the Egyptian authorities.

Speaking in Paris today, M. Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, stated that "it behoves the U.S. Government, which lately improved its standing with the Arab countries, occasionally at the unfair expense of the British and the French, to use its influence with Abdul Nasser to oblige him to revoke the expulsions and other brutal measures which he has taken against Jewish, British and French residents in Egypt, in flagrant violation of the Human Rights and Geneva Conventions."

Calls on World Opinion

M. Mayer called not only upon the U.N., the Red Cross and non-governmental organisations to intervene, but exhorted world opinion to raise such an outcry of indignation and horror that universal protests will force Abdul Nasser to cease his brutalities.

One Jew who arrived here related that he had been arrested with his family in Cairo on November 3 and was interned in the Jewish school, where 600 other Jews, including Egyptians, foreigners and stateless, were already interned. He with 200 other foreign Jews (300 Egyptians and stateless were left behind in the school) were later transferred to the Deg Barrages Prison, joining 1,600 more foreign Jews.

After spending a fortnight in the prison, my informant was told that he would be released on condition that he leave the country.

Stateless Jews besieged foreign consulates in vain. They finally received aid from the Red Cross, which together with the Chief Rabbinate issued unofficial questionnaires which the applicants filled out and which will be used in efforts to obtain exit visas for the hounded Jews.

The refugees arrived in France with little personal baggage. They said that all Jewish businesses, estates and properties have been sequestered, bank accounts blocked and Jewish employees sacked, causing widespread unemployment and dire distress.

"These are the death pangs of the millennial Jewish community of Egypt," one refugee declared.

Britain Protests Cairo's Action

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Britain has made "the strongest possible representations" to the U.N. Secretary General about Egypt's intention to expel British subjects, the Government told the Commons today.

Egypt Might Air Israel Dispute In U.N.—Fawzi

NEW YORK, Monday. — The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, said last night over television that Egypt would be willing to discuss its fundamental differences with Israel, including the Suez blockade of Israel shipping, in the U.N.

Any long-term settlement, however, would have to come after the "invading forces" left Egypt and recognition had been accorded to the political and economic rights of the Arab people of Palestine, he added.

Dr. Fawzi told a panel of reporters on the "Meet the Press" programme that what the Egyptians did with Suez is "their own business." "All that the world is entitled to know about it is that we have no intention of exploiting anybody."

Questioned about Russian arms for the Egyptian army, he said that Egypt is still receiving arms from "various quarters," though he declined to elaborate. He denied British charges that Egypt had accumulated $500m. worth of Soviet weapons to launch an attack against Israel.

No Aggression Planned

"We have never had any intention of launching an aggression against anyone," he said.

Egypt would always abide by resolutions adopted by the U.N. as long as they were in accord with the U.N. Charter, he went on. Asked if Egypt reserved the right to decide which resolutions accorded with the Charter and which did not, he said that Egypt "does not claim such a right, but we do claim that we have the right to act as a sovereign nation."

Meanwhile, the close friend of Abdul Nasser and Cairo publisher, Mustafa Amin, simultaneously appearing on the "Face the Nation" programme, declared that Egypt does not claim control of the Gaza Strip and would welcome the stationing of U.N. observers there. The idea of setting the Strip up as an international buffer zone between Israel and Egypt is "subject to discussion after the withdrawal of Israel forces," he declared.

Amin said that Egypt "fears Communism in the Middle East." She did not call for volunteers "in her hour of need from only the Soviet bloc but from all the world." *(UP, INA, Reuter)*

Two Bills Tabled in Knesset To Raise IL60m. for Security

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The two bills designed to raise IL60m. for additional security needs were presented to the Knesset last night by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol. They are the Security Loan Bill and the Security Stamp Bill.

The debate will be held today and it is hoped to hold the second and third readings tomorrow.

The country's banks have already agreed to underwrite at least half of the Government issue of 12-year bonds in the amount of IL60m. authorised by the Security Loan Bill, Mr. Eshkol said. The explanatory remarks attached to the Bill give as its purpose "to finance part of the urgent security needs of the State."

In presenting the bill, Mr. Eshkol stated that just as it was too early to draw the final political and security conclusions from the Sinai campaign, so it was too early to conclude what the effect on the economy would be.

Sum Undisclosed

We are still prevented from disclosing the sum of money spent on security since the Czech arms deal, the Finance Minister said. Since that period, however, the Government had spared no effort to equip the nation. To this end, arms were acquired for cash and on short-term credits mortgaging future income.

We were confident that the nation would not call against the Government when the account came due, said Mr. Eshkol, and would help bear the responsibility for it.

The Security Stamp Bill provides for the imposition of levies on telephone bills, bus and railroad tickets, documents, private cars and taxis. Its purpose is stated as "the mobilization of additional means of financing the special expenses being borne by the State during the present emergency."

An administrative order requiring security stamps to be affixed to postal matter is to be issued shortly by the Minister of Posts, since this does not require legislative action.

An agreement has been reached with the Histadrut Executive to exclude these levies from the cost-of-living index, Mr. Eshkol said.

There will be three types of bonds issued: (a) Saving Bonds paying 5½% tax-free interest; (b) Registered Bonds paying 6½% interest, subject to 25% income tax; and (c) Lottery Bonds which do not pay interest.

The interest-bearing bonds will be linked to the dollar or to the cost-of-living index, at the buyer's option, and the interest rate will not be raised by the Government. The face value of bonds will be linked to the dollar only. Prizes will be exempt from tax.

Lotteries will be held every June 1 and December 1, beginning next June. The prizes will range from IL500 to IL50,000 each June and from IL500 to IL60,000 each December. Bonds will be sold in IL100 denominations, but each bond will be divided into four parts, available separately.

Five per cent of the interest-bearing bonds will be redeemed each June and December, beginning June 1, 1958. As to the lottery bonds, redemption of those bonds which have not won prizes will begin in December, 1964.

The security stamp on telephone bills and on private cars will not be considered as a deductible expense for income-tax purposes.

Diplomatic and consular representatives and personnel of recognized international institutions will be exempt from the security stamp levy.

(Stocks and Commodities—P. 4 Col. 8)

PIG LAW PASSES THIRD READING

The Knesset yesterday authorized local authorities to restrict or prohibit the raising or keeping of pigs and the sale of pig meat. The bill had passed its first reading in July.

The Local Authorities Law (Special Authorization) passed its final reading last night by a vote of 39 to 10 with Mapai, the General Zionists, Progressives and the religious parties voting for and Mapam, Communists and Ahdut Ha'avoda voting against. There were seven abstentions from the Herut faction and some Mapai members.

The bill automatically validates municipal by-laws already passed on the subject. However, a change made in the Committee provides that no person shall be punished for violation of such by-laws prior to the passage of the Knesset law.

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Syria Hurls New 'Plot' Charges Against Iraq

Turkish Envoy Leaves Israel

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Turkish Minister to Israel, Mr. Sefkati Istinyelli, has been recalled from his post. The Minister called on Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, yesterday afternoon to inform him of the Turkish Government's decision and to take his leave. After his departure, the Legation will be headed by a Charge d'Affaires.

The Turkish Government's decision is understood to be the result of pressure brought upon it by the three pro-Arab partners of the Baghdad Pact — Iraq, Iran and Pakistan — for a demonstration of solidarity. Iraq has already announced that it will not participate in any meetings of the Baghdad pact attended by Britain, the fifth member of the alliance, as long as British and French forces remain in Egypt.

Iraq is known to claim that it is vital to prove to Arab States hostile to the Baghdad pact that the alliance is not a tool of "Western imperialism," and is opposed to Israel's action in Sinai.

It is thought in Jerusalem that Mr. Istinyelli's departure will not affect Israel representation in Ankara nor the trade relations between the two countries. A close and mutually profitable relationship has been built up between this country and Turkey, and while yesterday's move by no means indicates a breach in this relationship it will, nevertheless, inevitably suffer. There was therefore regret, but little surprise evidenced in official circles yesterday following the announcement.

Concerned Over Syria

Even more than Iraq, Turkey has been concerned at the sudden build-up of Soviet forces in Syria, and the degree of her fears may be gauged by yesterday's action taken apparently as a sop to Iraq in return for active assistance in the present tug-of-war.

Unlike Egypt, Syria always offers rival pretenders to office, and traditionally any power wishing to influence Syrian politics has preferred to promote the birth of a new government rather than attempt to persuade the old one to change its stand. Syrian claims of large quantities of arms confiscated on her border with Iraq during the past few days would seem to point at the likelihood of such an attempt having been made — or at Syrian endeavours to fasten such an accusation on its own opposition at home, and thereby discredit it.

This silent struggle between Iraq and Syria, which may well decide the future of both countries, is believed now to have reached a critical stage. Within the next few days Iraq, with the full backing of the Baghdad Pact countries, which include Britain, may find an occasion, if not to move in then to support yet one more Syrian *coup d'Etat*, and thereafter to take control.

Won't Impose Gifts

If the new government set up should then no longer desire Soviet aid, it is scarcely likely that Russia will try to impose its gifts on Syria by force. Important as Syria may be as an alternative base of operations to Egypt, it does not lie in the heart of the Soviet Empire, and its abandonment would pose no such insuperable security problems as the abandonment of Hungary might have done.

It is clear, at the same time, that Iraq's truculent attitude towards Syria is the first tangible result of the elimination of Egypt as a military and political factor of importance in the Middle East, and of Iraq's inheritance of this position of leadership. A month ago, before the Sinai campaign, Syria was firmly within the Egyptian orbit, and no neighbouring state would have dared to intervene against the growing Soviet threat. What the effect will be of Iraq moving up into Egypt's position will depend largely on Britain, at present the only Western member of the Baghdad Pact, and on the future attitude adopted by the United States, which at present sends only observers to meetings of the Pact countries.

Eban Sees Rountree On U.N. Activity

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, saw the Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East affairs, Mr. William Rountree, today to discuss U.N. efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Eban said only that "current U.N. resolutions were discussed," including the U.N. police force and plans for troop withdrawals.

Immediately afterwards, Mr. Rountree saw the Iraqi Ambassador, Moussa e-Shabandar.

Shabandar told reporters that peace in the Middle East is "impossible unless Israel is put in her proper place." Referring to reports of Soviet influence in Syria, the Ambassador said that while nobody knows exactly what is going on, "for ourselves, we prefer American arms and military assistance to Russian."

Jordan Traces Smuggled Arms to Syrian Border

An official Jordan communique last night corrected Sunday's report that smuggled arms had been found among Jordan Beduin tribes to say that the arms had been found among Syrian Beduin on the Jordan side of the border, according to Radio Ramallah.

The Beduin have been detained and will be deported to Syria as soon as their interrogation is ended, it added.

On Sunday, the Radio had reported that large quantities of arms similar to a kind manufactured in Israel had been confiscated from Jordan Beduin. The weapons were similar to those seized in Syria earlier, the broadcast announced.

FEDAYEEN BLAST WELL, LAY MINES

Fedayeen from Jordan struck across Israel's eastern border on Sunday night, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. They blew up a well at Ayanot, near Rosh Ha'ayin, and laid mines nearby.

A member of the settlement sustained head injuries from the explosion of one of the mines early in the morning.

Another mine was set off by a vehicle travelling towards the Migdal Tsedek quarries. The vehicle was damaged but there were no casualties.

A tractor of Kibbutz Malchia was damaged yesterday morning by a mine explosion in Upper Galilee, near the Lebanese border. Its driver was unhurt.

An investigation revealed footprints at the place of the mine which led through the fields to the Lebanese border, indicating the presence of a number of persons.

Damascus Lists Captured Arms

The Baghdad-Damascus "radio war" was stepped up yesterday when Syria claimed fresh evidence of an Iraqi plot to overthrow the Syrian Government.

Arms confiscated over the week-end in Syria near the Iraqi border, Damascus alleged, included quantities of Vickers machineguns, 127m.m. heavy mortars, bazookas and other equipment of the type used by the Iraqi forces.

Four ringleaders of the plot have allegedly been detained, and secret investigations have spread to include eminent Syrian personalities.

The Voice of Britain in Cyprus, commenting on the Syrian accusations, said that President Shukri Kuwatly and members of the Syrian Cabinet have become mere rubber stamps in the hands of the military junta.

It added that the Russian experts who have been transferred to Syria from Egypt are now engaged in improving Latakia port and building airfields to offer facilities to Russian warships and heavy bombers.

See Iraqi Intervention

"The New York Times" reported from Teheran that Syrian-Iraqi relations are near breaking point, and that some Iraqi circles believe that Iraqi military intervention in Syria is possible. The tension has been increased by the latest reports that Soviet arms are continuing to arrive in Syria, the dispatch said.

Although the idea of active intervention in Syria is vehemently denied in Baghdad, the paper's correspondent went on, some observers believe that if internal conflicts in Syria influence a large part of the Iraqi population to support a military move, it might still be tried.

Meanwhile, official quarters in Baghdad expressed astonishment at allegations made by Syrian leaders, because "such statements only serve our common enemy — Israel."

Local and foreign banks in the Iraqi capital yesterday suspended credits for imports to Iraq through the Lebanon free zone and Syria. The move followed the requisitioning and seizure by the Syrian Army of all goods — mainly heavy equipment at an estimated value of hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling — in transit through Syria.

The banks will now give credits only for goods imported through Basra, on the Persian Gulf.

(Reuter, INA, ANA, MENA)

Ethiopia Asks Recall Of Egyptian Attache

ADDIS ABABA, Monday (Reuter). — Ethiopia has asked Egypt to recall her Military Attache in Addis Ababa, Colonel Abdel Aziz Hilmy, it was learned today.

It is understood the reason was alleged activities against the security of Ethiopia.

Lebanese Statement Of Policy Today

The newly-formed Lebanese Cabinet of Sami e-Solh will present its statement of policy today to the Parliament and will ask for a vote of confidence, ANA reported from Beirut last night.

Important New Cosmetic Preparation . . .

Shemen Works, Haifa, have this week launched the sale of their latest cosmetic preparation "ANUGA" handcream.

The management of Shemen informed us that "ANUGA" is the result of extensive research and experimentation, and is the only handcream produced in Israel containing vitamin F which nourishes the skin and *Cordianine* — a well-known healing compound.

BANK LEUMI RE-OPENS IN GAZA

بنك لئومي يعود الى غزة

In line with the Bank's tradition of service to the country's economy wherever the need for it arises, the Gaza branch again offers the public COMPLETE BANKING SERVICES

Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Buy AUTO-LITE
SPARK PLUGS
for Lifelong Pleasure

Social & Personal

The Count of Paris has arrived in Jerusalem and is staying at the Eden Hotel.

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Mr. Shabetai Rosen, legal adviser of the Foreign Ministry, will lecture under the auspices of the United Nations Association on "The protection of Peace — the Authority of the U.N. and the Rights of the Nations," at 8.15 tonight at Beit Hillel, Jerusalem.

•

Dr. Martin Kriesberg, Visiting Professor of Public Administration at the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences — The Hebrew University, will speak on "Efficiency and Democracy in Israel Administration," under the auspices of the School, at the Ratisbonne Building, Hall 71, at 8.30 tonight.

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An informal Hanukka Dance will be held at the Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, on Saturday, December 1, at 9 p.m. Tourists, members and their guests are welcome.

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BIRTH

GLIKSON — To Miriam, wife of Dr. Jacob Glikson, on Friday, November 23, 1956 — a son.

PORTRAIT IN STAMPS OF CHAIM WEIZMANN

TEL AVIV, Monday. — An almost life-sized portrait of Chaim Weizmann, made out of 400 used Israel postage stamps, was received today by the Israel Office of the South African Zionist Federation.

The picture, measuring two by two-and-a-half feet, was made by a non-Jew, Mr. Baron P. Jaffa, of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, who has done similar likenesses of Churchill and other great statesmen.

The gilt-framed portrait, a gift from the artist, has been presented to the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot by the South American Zionist Federation.

POST OFFICE FOR KIRYAT MALACHI

A third-class post office will be opened in Kiryat Malachi, near Masmiya, on Thursday, it was announced yesterday.

Collectors should send their stamped envelopes to the Post Office Director in Tel Aviv-Jaffa to have them cancelled on the opening day with a postmark which will include the symbol of the Israel Post Office.

PARCELS PILFERED EN ROUTE FROM U.S.

HAIFA, Monday. — Seals were broken on mailbags which arrived earlier this month in the American Export Lines freighter, Exmouth, and some packages addressed to Israel residents were found by the postal authorities to have been pilfered.

A report will be sent to the U.S. Post Office. Affected recipients here have been notified.

CORRECTION

We regret that the Reader's Letter from Mr. N. Saikaly, of Nazareth, which appeared in yesterday's issue, was headed "Moslem Customs." The Saikaly family are Christians.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Destry.
EDEN: "Les Fruits de l'Ete."
EDISON: A Man Alone.
ORGIL: Patterns.
ORION: Joe Macbeth.
ORNA: The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit.
RON: The Kid from Brooklyn.
STUDIO: Come Back Little Sheba, 3rd week.
TEL OR: "Le Feu dans la Peau," 6th week. Matinee: Tarzan.
ZION: Maddalena, 2nd week.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: D-Day, The Sixth of June.
ARMON DAVID: Hobson's Choice, last week.
CHEN: The Solid Gold Cadillac.
EDEN: A Cigarette and A Glass, 6th week.
ESTHER: Trial, 6th week.
MOGRABI: Bigger Than Life.
OPHIR: The Eddy Duchin Story, 5th week.
MIGDALOR: 4 Days in Paris, 2nd week.
ORION: Rebel Without a Cause, 5th week.
SHDEROTH: There's Always Tomorrow, 2nd week.
TAMAR: Modern Times, 6th week.
TCHELETH: My Sister Eileen, 5th week.
YAROM: Anna Maguina.
ZAMIR: "Cuore Ingrato," 11th week.

HAIFA

GAL OR: The Benny Goodman Story, 3rd week. Matinee: Mersey Mike.
AMPHITHEATRE: Bus Stop.
ORAH: Now and Forever, 2nd week.
ARMON: "Le Donne Le Fia Della Del Monde."
EN DOR: Film Dangereux.
ORLY: Marty, 2nd week.
MORIAH: Battle Cry.
NAT: Song to My Heart, 2nd week.
ORION: Dan and Studio.
ATZMON: "Sans Laisser D'Adresse."
PEER: Geneva Agenda.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post November 27, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals

Before the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin), Justices Goitein and Landau

Morgan Insha-Tov, Appellant, v. Chana Gutterman, Respondent (C.A. 130/55).

Role of "Halitsa" in Jewish Law

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court, delivered on April 28, 1955 (R.C. 744/54).

Chaim Gutterman died without issue in December, 1952. Chana Gutterman, who described herself as his widow, applied to the Tel Aviv District Court to appoint an administrator of her husband's estate. An objection to this application was lodged by Morgan Insha-Tov, the deceased's eldest brother, on the grounds firstly, that the District Court had no jurisdiction in the matter and, secondly, that the deceased had left no estate to be administered, all his property having automatically passed with his decease to him (Insha-Tov), because of his special relationship with the deceased and his widow. This latter claim was based on the argument that, as Gutterman had died without issue, he (the appellant) was entitled to his property in order that he might fulfil the duty of preserving the inheritance of his fathers and preventing it from going to strangers, as would happen if, for example, it were ceded to the deceased's widow and she married again.

The appellant appeared on his own behalf, the respondent was represented by Mr. Galili.

Judgment

Justice Cheshin, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, dealt firstly with the question of the District Court's jurisdiction.

The appellant's first argument was based on section 8 (1) of the Succession Ordinance which he interpreted as meaning that in matters relating to the intestate succession upon death to persons of the Jewish community, the Rabbinical courts have exclusive jurisdiction. This interpretation was erroneous however, said Justice Cheshin, as anyone reading section 8 together with section 3 (3) of the Ordinance would soon perceive that the courts of the religious communities have concurrent jurisdiction with the civil courts in matters relating to succession. Furthermore, the jurisdiction of the religious courts is subject to the consent of all the parties concerned. As to the appellant's argument that even if this were so, the respondent had given her consent to the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Court when she had applied to that court for *halitsa*, the answer was threefold: firstly, the respondent had withdrawn her claim after the appellant had instituted counter-proceedings, and therefore there was no action before the Rabbinate; secondly, an action for *halitsa*, which comes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Rabbinical courts under the Rabbinical Courts (Marriage & Divorce) Jurisdiction Law, 1953, is completely different from an application for the appointment of an administrator of an estate prior to the granting of a succession order, the one not necessarily being bound up with the other, and, thirdly, even if the respondent were bound by the proceedings in the Rabbinical Court, then the remaining heirs who were also party to the proceedings in the District Court, most certainly were not, as they had had nothing to do with the *halitsa* application or with any other matter of personal status as between the appellant and respondent.

The appellant had also argued that the District Court had no jurisdiction because the respondent is not "entitled to an interest in the estate" which qualification is required of an applicant by section 15 (2) of the Succession Ordinance. It is true, said Justice Cheshin, that Judge Kister had not considered this question at all and that there was no irrefutable evidence before the court as to the truth of the respondent's claim to have been married to the deceased, but she had already appeared on another succession order (that of one of the deceased's brothers) as the widow of Chaim Gutterman and as such had received her share of the brother's inheritance. While this order remained valid and unchallenged, the court could not hold with any certainty that she had no interest in Chaim Gutterman's estate.

The Doctrine of "Halitsa" and "Yibum"

Justice Cheshin then considered the main part of the appellant's appeal: that he was automatically entitled to the whole estate left by his brother and there was no call to divide it amongst the heirs. The legal reasoning behind this claim, as propounded by the appellant, was by no means clear. The appellant was careful to point out that he was not demanding that his sister-in-law marry him, but merely claimed that he was entitled to his brother's estate in order to preserve the inheritance in the family and in order that his brother's name "be not put out of Israel." But, continued Justice Cheshin, he was only entitled to the estate and could only preserve his brother's name if he did marry his sister-in-law, as required by the laws of *yibum*, the whole purpose of which is to preserve the memory of a man who died childless and to keep his property in the family. The marriage between the widow and her brother-in-law and the vesting of the deceased's property in the latter are therefore inseparably bound up with each other.

Justice Cheshin then considered the laws of *yibum* and *halitsa* with reference to Talmudic and Biblical law and concluded that the only two occasions on which a brother-in-law is entitled to his deceased's brother's estate without marrying his widow are when the widow is refractory and refuses to marry him for insufficient cause (a point on which not all the authorities are agreed), and when the widow refuses to accept *halitsa*. The question to be considered, therefore, is whether any Israel court with proper jurisdiction would in the circumstances of the present case order the respondent to marry the appellant or, alternatively, whether such a court would hold that the respondent had at any time refused to accept *halitsa*.

Two Schools of Thought

Justice Cheshin then considered the attitude of Jewish law throughout the ages to *halitsa* and *yibum*, tracing the history of this institution from its original inception, when it had both an humanitarian and economic purpose, to present-day concepts. There had been a perpetual conflict between two schools of thought: that which considered that the duty of *yibum* takes precedence over the duty to give *halitsa*, and that which took the opposite view. In Israel, the rabbis and scholars had finally cast in their lot with the latter school and had, in the regulations with regard to personal status formulated in Jerusalem in 1950, laid down not only that the duty to give *halitsa* takes precedence over that of *yibum*, but that the fulfilment of the latter duty is prohibited, apart from exceptional circumstances, with the consent of the Rabbinical Council. In cases where a brother-in-law refuses to give *halitsa*, these regulations empower the rabbinical courts to order him to pay the widow maintenance until such time as he should relent.

The chances, therefore, of a brother-in-law's gaining the hand of his brother's widow and the deceased's property as well are very slender. The Rabbinical Council would most certainly not give their consent to such a step in the present case in view of the respondent's emphatic and unambiguous negative attitude towards it, and in view of the appellant's obviously poor state of health. The respondent would, therefore, never be presented with the alternative of marrying the appellant or being declared refractory.

If thus the brother-in-law cannot marry the widow, continued Justice Cheshin, he must give her *halitsa*. But many unscrupulous persons, in the past and even today, use this legal institution as a means of extorting money from the hapless widow in return for releasing her from the chains of perpetual widowhood. The result is that the process of *halitsa* has come to be connected with the question of the widow's share of her husband's inheritance. But he had grave doubts whether the rabbinical courts, which alone had jurisdiction in matters of *halitsa*, were entitled to deprive a woman of all or part of her rights of inheritance, in view of section 4 of the Women's Equal Rights Law (which lays down that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, rights in an estate shall be determined in accordance with the Succession Ordinance). But whatever conditions might be imposed by the rabbinical courts in return for the widow's receiving *halitsa*, these could in no way preclude the jurisdiction of the civil courts in matters of succession and inheritance.

As to the appellant's claim that the respondent had refused to accept *halitsa*, the facts, said Justice Cheshin, point to an opposite conclusion. While it is true that she had stopped proceedings in the Rabbinical Court after filing an application for *halitsa*, either because of the difficulties and complications introduced by the appellant, as claimed by her counsel, or because she could not, or would not, produce a list of her husband's property, as demanded by the Rabbinate, nevertheless there was no proof whatsoever that she refused to accept *halitsa* and that she could be declared refractory.

In conclusion, Justice Cheshin pointed out that the appellant had criticized the proceedings before the District Court and had claimed that he was the victim of injustice. These claims, however, were all without legal or factual basis. On the contrary, in view of all the complications and numerous litigations introduced by the appellant, Judge Kister had displayed amazing patience and thoroughness in his dissection of the case and in winnowing the wheat from the chaff.

Justice Cheshin held that as long as the proper court has not decided otherwise, the deceased's estate must be divided amongst his heirs, and, therefore, its administration and division come within the jurisdiction of the District Court.

Appeal dismissed with IL300 costs.

Judgment given on November 16, 1956.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 349, 39.3 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.55, 7.00, 7.55, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 a.m. 1.30, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.0, 11.00 p.m. English News: 1.45 p.m. French 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.00 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 Music at Noon — Lina Renaud, (Vocalist). 12.30 Music for Two Pianos. 12.50 Housewife's Choice. 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Light music requests. 4.40 Vocal Recital by Maliza Cohen-Brisker (Mezzo-Soprano) Works by Scarlatti, Brahms, Tchaikowsky, Verdi & Paul Ben-Chaim. 5.05 Light Music. 5.10 Tora Lesson, by Dr. N. Leibowitz. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.18 Kol-Am. 7.25 Legal Advice Programme. 7.40 "Looking Down from the Carmel." 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.45 Talk. 8.55 Bible Reading — Shmuel "A" — Chapter 17. 9.15 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, with the Haifa Chamber Choir, conducted by Moshe Badmor, Soloist: Avraham Melamed (Violin) J. S. Bach. Actus Tragicus, Cantata No. 106 for Soli, Chorus & Orchestra (First Performance in Israel) Andre Hajos: Violin Concerto (First Performance in Israel) Beethoven: Music to Goethe's "Egmont." 10.50 Short Story. 11.10 The Week in U.N. 11.20 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 499, 255, 49.9 & 31.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANT'S HOUR: 1.45 "From Dan to Eilat." 2.15 Close Down. 3.30 Programme for Youngsters. 3.45 Hebrew Lesson for beginners. 4.00 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.5 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.40 "From the Federation." 6.45 Handel's "Judas Maccabeus." Programme to U.K.: 11.30 News. 11.40 "On the Spot." 11.45 Excerpts from Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus." 12.00 Easy Hebrew conversation. 12.15 "From East to West."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 293 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Hours. 6.30 "The Orchestra." 7.00 News. 7.10 Intermezzo. 7.30 "Call Up" — by Galei Zahal Reporters. 8.00 "The Soldier as a Civilian." 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.45 Songs from films. 9.00 News. 9.15 A War Sketch by David Rivlin. 10.00 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: 16.79, 19.42, 16.96 and 21.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk. Jewish Commentary. The Edinburgh Festival.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Shen, 30 Ussishkin, 3001. Beit Yisrael, Bnei Zion, Beit Yisrael Habadas h. 3351.

TEL AVIV: Bretman & Son, 29 Allenby, 62262. Jabotinsky, 125 Ibn Gvirol, 21040. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Kitajewicz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Siva, Hatikva Qtr., 67462. JAFFA: Vita, Rehov 3, No. 61. BISHON LEZION: Gamernik.

HAIFA: Magen David, 12 Goulah, 6206.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62068; Dr. Romanov, 11 Ariescroff, 61317; Dr. Ehrenfeld, 34 Ramban, 4280.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Grifal, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23335. Dr. Levitan, 100 Ben Yehuda, 26507. JAFFA: Dr. Alkelai, Rehov 4, No. 85.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevilim, 3434; Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Urge Rescue of Egyptian Jews

The State of Israel and World Jewry should take immediate steps for the rescue and rehabilitation of Egypt's Jews, now in danger of lynch by Col. Nasser's campaign of vengeance and urges Habokar (General Zionist). While we should proclaim our readiness to absorb all Egyptian Jews in Israel, political activity against Nasser's latest outrage is also called for, especially in the U.N., where his anti-Jewish policy might well shock even those who support him whole-heartedly on the Suez issue.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) feels that in view of the plight of Egypt's Jews, a "last exodus" from that country should be organized with the help of international organizations.

Herut also urges a world-wide campaign for the rescue of Egypt's Jews from the danger of genocide. The silence of the U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, on this issue strangely contrasts with the deep concern he has demonstrated for Gaza's Arabs, the paper notes.

Hamodia (World Aguda) says that the U.N. would not fulfil its mission if it acquiesced in the Hitler-like persecution of a helpless minority by the Egyptian dictator at the very moment when he is more than ever in need of the world's goodwill. The paper sees particular significance in the fact that the Israel Government has just announced, in accord with our established policy toward the minorities, constructive measures for the welfare of the Gaza Arabs.

Davar (Histadrut) deals with Col. Nasser's anti-Jewish measures in the broader context of the Egyptian dictator's megalomaniac policy, encouraged as it is by the Powers. Unfortunately, the Western-sponsored "Baghdad axis" is trying to cement the foundations of this anti-Soviet Arab-Moslem bloc by out-Nassering Egypt's anti-Israel policy. The paper mentions in this connection the pressure now being exerted on Turkey to get her to discontinue her friendly relations with Israel.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) praises the U.N. for reacting quickly, for once, to Syria's Soviet-supported allegations about Israel troop concentration on her borders, and for the consequent refutation of these claims by the Secretary-General. Haboker, on the other hand, feels that Israel should now insist on a similar investigation on the other side of her border as to Soviet military activities in Syria.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) also urges a vigorous stand against what the leftist paper bitterly calls "a great conspiracy against peace in the Middle East" by Soviet "peace technicians" who nightly unload "peace cargoes" of MIGs and tanks at the Syrian port of Latakia. Mr. Hammarskjold is apparently paying no attention to this grave danger, in order not to imperil the "unholy alliance of Communism, oil imperialism, Afro-Asian racialism and hatred of Israel" which brought about the latest resolution.

Hatzofe stresses that from a legal point of view the U.N. resolution has only the force of a recommendation. Israel will not complete the withdrawal of her forces from Sinai until the United Nation Emergency Force can effectively take over that area so that it can not become an Egyptian aggressive base once more.

Kol Ha'am (Communist), on the other hand, is happy about the resolution, and calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Israel invaders to the armistice lines.

Ha'aretz (non-party) is appalled by Washington's lack of a constructive peace initiative even more than by American support of the Afro-Asian resolution. Abdul Nasser has now found that blackmail pays; no wonder if Great Britain, France and Israel hesitate to withdraw their forces unless guarantees are given that the Canal will remain under international control and there will no longer be any possibility of renewed attacks on Israel. America's neglect of her NATO partners' vital interests may well drive the latter into the neutralist camp, the paper asserts.

POST OFFICE STARTING PARCEL DELIVERY

Delivery of packages to homes will be a new service of the Post Office Department in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Haifa, beginning on Tuesday, December 11. The service will be limited to the three cities during the initial period.

Fees for the home delivery will be paid by the sender, in addition to the usual postage. The fees are 300 pruta for a package up to 5 kgs.; 350 pruta, from 5 to 10 kgs.; 400 pruta, from 10 to 15 kgs.

Further details may be obtained in any branch post office.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-6, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and reproductions of works by Henry Moore. 2) American Silk Screen Printing. 3) Iranian Ceramics 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia. Ispahan, 1352 A.D. (753 A.H.). Bezalel 9-1, 3-6.

• Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4282, 4077.

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "I Like Mike," Edison, 9.

• Planetarium: —
"A trip around the Universe" at the Williams Planetarium on the new Hebrew University campus, 5:15 and 6:45 p.m. Bus No. 14. Tickets at Cahana, Zion Square.

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SHARON HOTEL
Traditional Children's Hanukka Party on Sun., Dec. 2, 4 p.m.

• Theatre: —
Obel, "It's Never Too Late," 8. Cameri, "He Walked Through the Fields," New Cameri Hall, 8.30. "An Everyday Occurrence," Mograbi, 8.

• Films: —
Z.O.A. House at 8 p.m. "Our Times" and "Welcome to Washington."

• Exhibitions: —
1) Watercolours and sketches by Ludwig Schwerin. 2) Oil Paintings and Gouaches by Mina Zisselman. Museum, 10 a.m. — 2 p.m.
Young Artists Exhibit. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.

NATANYA

• Theatre: —
Do-Re-Mi, "Pajama Game," 8

RAMAT GAN

• Stratup: —
Ice Parade, 2.30 and 8.

GIVAT RAMBAM

Good advice for a pleasant evening — Eli Bar (formerly Trocadero), 14 Rehov Hanegbah. At the microphone: Amalie Triano.

HERZLIYA

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "The Brothers Karamazov," 8.

Labour M.P. Resigns Over Suez Policy

"The Times" reports from London that Mr. Stanley Evans, Labour M.P. from Wednesbury, has resigned from Parliament and from the party owing to differences of opinion with the party's stand on the Suez issue.

In announcing his resignation, Mr. Evans said that "it seemed to me against the best interests of the British people to divide the House of Commons" when the Government, backed by a substantial Parliamentary majority, was in the course of a "military action." "A country which subjects external policy to the pressures of internal politics at a time of crisis is bound to bring its people to the brink of disaster and beyond."

He said that he saw the Suez action as a bid to strengthen British friends in the Middle East, and a united Britain would have proceeded to occupy the whole length of the Canal. As it was, all that had been achieved in Egypt was "an uneasy armistice."

"For this calamitous state of affairs, the 'Shadow Cabinet' and the leader writers of the 'Manchester Guardian,' the 'Observer' and the 'Economist' must bear a heavy burden of responsibility," he concluded.

U.K. 'Criminal State' Because of Port Said

LONDON. — Prof. J. B. S. Haldane is planning to live in India. He confirmed a Reuter report that he was resigning his post as Professor of Biometry at University College London. He said: "I do no want to be a citizen here any longer because Britain is a criminal State."

Asked on what he based that statement, he answered: "On the verdict of all other states," and added: "It is the verdict of my own conscience." When asked if this was because of Suez, he said: "If you mean the mass murders at Port Said, it is."

Prof. Haldane, 64, was chairman of the editorial board of the "Daily Worker" from 1940 to 1940.

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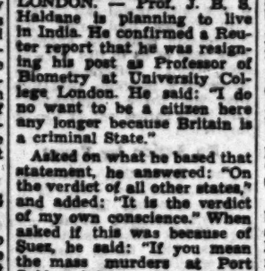
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AT THE CINEMA

"The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit" (Orna, Jerusalem) is a good film, preserving almost all the qualities of a very good book. Gregory Peck is excellent as the junior executive who feels so insecure under his polished surface. Marisa Pavani shows in an episodic role the promise she fulfilled in "Rose Tattoo," and Jennifer Jones is as good as always. The sets, full of fine art which the decorator has put in for one to look at, are true masterpieces.

Vintage Cowboy

"A Man Alone" (Edison, Jerusalem) is another slightly pretentious western of the "High Noon" type, with Ray Milland, as the usual tough guy who is far faster with the gun than with the girl, not coming up to Gary Cooper. He is, moreover, pathetically over age. It seems that the film cowboys are a species that is about to die out like the Dodo.

Immoral But Fun

"Les Fruits de l'Ete" (Eden, Jerusalem) is an extremely funny comedy, sophisticated and almost completely immoral, as only the French would make it. Edwige Feuillière is superb as the devoted mother who must seduce her estranged husband as a cover for the sins of her *enfant terrible*, Etchika Choureau. Since she flaunts a series of ravishing dresses and/or undresses, it is surprising it takes her so long. *T.A.F.M.*

Energetic Blonde

"The Solid Gold Cadillac" (Chen, T.A.) is a most enjoyable film, all about what happens when a lady stockholder takes a hand in bringing a wily board of directors to heel. Judy Holliday gives an excellent performance as Nemesis in the person of a blonde with a warm smile and a lot of energy and Paul Douglas is a good foil. All the parts are well played and the dialogue has point. Just the sort of picture to illumine the dark evenings.

Cortisone Addict

"Bigger than Life" (Mograbi, Tel Aviv) with James Mason as a cortisone addict and Barbara Rush as his long-suffering wife, must be one of the biggest bits of drivel to have come to the screen in a long time. You are left wondering how they managed to think up a plot so nonsensical. The small boy who takes the part of the son is about the only bright spot. *G.W.*

Tom and Jerry

At its afternoon and evening performances, from tomorrow, the Merkaz Cinema, Tel Aviv, will feature a special Hanukka Week programme of "Tom and Jerry" cartoons which are currently being shown around the world.

Marilyn at Bus Stop

With her potential, Marilyn Monroe as actress is bound to suggest Judy Holliday; but they differ in that the latter develops her parts, while the role of Marilyn in the comedy "Bus Stop" (Amphitheatre, Haifa) is static. Her delayed appearance should fascinate those interested in technique. It is slow; the sign "Bus Stop" raises false expectations and finally she is seen, a half-clothed vision on a night club window sill, a dream of romance to lonely ranchers up in town. All the pageant of rodeo and Arizona brightness cannot wipe out the seaminess.

Marilyn meets her cowboy (Don Murray), a perfect specimen of young manhood. Her performance is good but her role is fixed: pathetic in her experience of men, vaguely ambitious, wistfully inarticulate. Instead, it is the hero who changes to learn that a future wife cannot be broken like a steer. But in fact, a little kindness leads her willingly into the corral.

Bear in mind that Marilyn is still a budding actress, do not expect too much and you will find "Bus Stop" good, live comedy with happy contrasts between mountain snows and southern heat and the discomfort of all-night bus travel compensated by a warm roadhouse. *H.*

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in their plants and laboratories
Candidates must take a two-year post-graduate course in mineral engineering at the Hebrew Institute of Technology, Haifa, in one of the following subjects:
MINING ENGINEERING
MINERAL DRESSING
MINING GEOLOGY
For mining geology, geologists are also eligible. During the course, Mahtsavei Yisrael will pay an adequate living allowance. During vacations, candidates will work on behalf of the company. Upon completion of the course candidates will remain in the employment of the company for four additional years.
Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be submitted to Israel Mining Industries (laboratories), P.O.B. 1245, Haifa, not later than December 15, 1956.

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy with occasional showers.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	29	9	16	12
Tiberias	40	14	24	24
Haifa Port	25	15	19	20
Natanya	30	14	22	23
Tel Aviv Kirya	48	13	23	23
Tel Aviv Port	27	14	23	23
Lydda Airport	44	10	23	23
Jerusalem	35	10	16	15
Beersheba	44	10	22	22
Eilat	39	14	25	23
Sinai	—	—	—	16

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. S. Shunami, of the Jewish National and University Library, from a visit to a number of European countries in connection with the salvaging of Jewish books.

TEACHERS SEMINARS will have only a three-day Hanukka vacation in line with the programme to allow more class time for Jewish studies and arts, crafts and physical education courses. In elementary and secondary schools, the six-day school holiday will begin on Thursday.

• • •

THE CORNERSTONE of the new cotton spinning mill of Jerusalem Threads, Ltd., will be laid at 3 p.m. today in Romema, Jerusalem. The ceremony will be attended by Cabinet ministers and by representatives of the Municipality and economic institutions.

• • •

A IL615,000 Development Budget for 1956/57 was unanimously approved by Ashkelon Municipal Council on Sunday. The major items are IL205,000 for the first stage of a sewerage system in the southern quarter, and IL110,000 for a school.

Toubi Complains Of Hidden Microphone

HAIFA, Monday. — A complaint that he had discovered a monitoring device in his flat was made today by Mr. Tewfik Toubi, Communist M.K., to the press.

He said he had long suspected that such a device had been installed, but that only now an expert had noticed an unusual feature in the way the telephone cable led into the concrete wall. When the concrete was chiselled away, an amplifier and a tiny microphone were found. Mr. Toubi thought they had been installed two years ago, when the telephone wiring at his home was changed.

He said that he would take legal action and would also raise the matter in the Knesset.

Ben-Artzi to be El Al Managing Director

Aluf Ephraim Ben-Artzi, Advisor on Industrial Planning to the Ministry of Commerce, is to be Managing Director of El Al Airlines in place of Mr. L. Pincus, whose resignation was announced this week, *The Jerusalem Post* learned last night.

Aluf Ben-Artzi, 46, a graduate of the Herzlia Gymnasia and the University of Grenoble, was the highest ranking Palestinian officer in the Jewish Brigade, rising to the rank of Lt. Col. in command of the Third Battalion. He served in the Israel Army as Quartermaster General and was the first military attache at the Embassy in Washington.

Upon his retirement from the Army, he was appointed Managing Director of Mekorot.

RATION NEWS

A distribution of frozen meat for Hanukka will begin on Wednesday. The ration, is 150 grams per person at the price of 750 prutas a kg. for coupon No. 260, [illegible]

A distribution of frozen meat for Hanukka is being made in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and the south. In Tel Aviv and the south, the ration is 500 grams at the price of 870 prutas, for coupon No. Bet-Gimmel 21. The Jerusalem distribution will be made per coupons given by the Am Klm Medical Association, dated November 25.

Distribution of November rations continues throughout the country. These are sugar, halva, rice for children, coffee for adults, tea, milk chocolate and pure cocoa powder, oil, margarine, butter, cheese and beans. Details will be found in the notices posted in groceries.

Hanukka Toys Reach the Borders

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

Mevaseret Yerushalayim is perched way up in a valley in the hills overlooking Jerusalem. From its height one can look down on the main road as it turns through Motza to the capital and one is grimly aware that just behind a fold in the hills only a few hundred metres away lies a housing project of the Arab Legion.

This small, but sprawling, village is a typical border settlement with its strongly built houses made of local stone and their small windows barred with steel shutters. As *The Jerusalem Post* car, closely followed by a police tender carrying gifts from the Hanukka Toy Fund, climbed into the village the quiet of the Indian summer day began to dissipate very quickly, as the children in the kindergarten recognized the delegation bringing gifts.

The way to the kindergarten from the gravel road was a few score metres over rocky ground. As the staff of the *Post* and police driver Moshe Tanbori and policewoman Lea Bora, all bearing parcels of toys, picked their way over the stony ground, an infant pandemonium of happy shouting broke out. Immediately the cartons of gifts were unpacked, little ones each grabbed a toy.

Touching Sight

It was a touching sight. Here was a boy trying to walk a teddy bear larger than himself. There in a corner sat a little girl brooding starry-eyed over the first real doll she had ever handled. Here a busy young "farmer" trundled a brightly painted toy wheel-barrow along, and here two little girls pushed a doll's pram incongruously complete with a girl doll dressed in khaki Chen uniform.

Another group of children squatted on the ground rapt and tremulous as Ya'akov, *The Jerusalem Post* driver, demonstrated a facsimile model of a K.L.M. Super Constellation. All around, balls were bouncing, skipping ropes were moving in happy arcs and the noise rose to an ear-splitting crescendo of happiness.

Somewhat moist of eye, the Hanukka toy convoy left for Kastel. There the scene was repeated with minor variations. Just as the distribution ended, two 10-year-olds from the ma'bara below came to enquire anxiously if there would be toys for the kindergarten in their sector. They were not asking for themselves but for their younger brethern and sisters.

Unfortunately Kastel ma'bara was left out yesterday morning for there were many more children in Kastel village than had been anticipated and the parcels designated for the ma'bara had to be transferred to them.

There will of course be toys for Kastel ma'bara today or tomorrow in time for Hanukka. But the only way to make sure that every child in our border settlements gets a toy to play with this Hanukka is for readers to rush reinforcements in goods and money immediately to the various collecting centres.

Yesterday's contributions to the Toy Fund amounted to IL-612,900, making a total thus far of IL11,084,960.

Among the gifts received at *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday were $150 from a Chilean correspondent who desires to remain anonymous and IL150 from the Baptists Convention of Israel.

Policemen Relish Change in Routine

By H. BEN AMI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — Operation "Hanukka Toys" started in the Negev at 10 a.m. with the arrival of a big police truck loaded with parcels for the kindergartens of some 40 settlements stretching from Dimona — half-way to Sdom — to Gedera, half-way to Tel Aviv.

Constable Avraham Rabam, the driver, was grinning from ear to ear as he drew up before the Beersheba police station. "I made it! I made it!" he shouted. "I came through without a drop of rain! Do you remember how we were flooded last year?" Rabam had every right to be excited, because this was the first year since toy distribution started that no one had been drenched to the skin.

Policemen immediately began to sort out the parcels for their various destinations and soon we were on our way to our first leg, Nevatim to Dimona and Kfar Yeroham.

The Beersheba Deputy Chief of Police, Yitzhak Gvar-Am, was at the wheel, and policewoman Hadassah Abramovitch and Sgt. Moshe Calmus came along. All three are veteran *Jerusalem Post* Hanukka toy distributors and, though they certainly have pressing duties, they did not want to miss the opportunity of bringing toys to the children. Sgt. Calmus remarked, "This is different from chasing *fedayeen*. I wish they would give us more jobs like this."

Our first stop was at Nevatim, the Cochin moshav. About 30 pairs of jet black eyes looked at us in astonishment as we opened the parcel, but when asked, they were too shy to sing a Hanukka song.

At Dimona, a settlement of North Africans, the story was different. There the children started to sing Hanukka songs on their own initiative before we even got out of the vehicle, and no power on earth could have stopped them before they went through their whole repertoire.

The reception in Kfar Yeroham was different again. We found the children coming out of the communal dining hall after their midday meal. First they let us have a few songs and then they started a serious discussion about the uses of the various toys. I asked one of the bigger boys if he knew the meaning of Hanukka. "Of course," he said, "we are celebrating our victory over the Egyptians!" Perhaps he wasn't so far wrong.

On the way back to Beersheba we all found ourselves humming Hanukka tunes we had heard from the children. It was good to have seen so many smiling faces.

Two Old Folk from a Malben home and two patients of the Malben hospital for the chronically sick sort over 1,000 items—toys and woollen coats — made at Malben institutions for The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund.

Modi'in Torch to Open Festival

A torch lit at Modi'in will be carried to President Ben-Zvi to mark the beginning of Hanukka tomorrow evening. The torch will be used to light the first candle of Hanukka near the Tomb of David.

The torch will be brought to the President at 4 p.m. on its way to Mount Zion.

Next Tuesday, a second torch will be lit at Modi'in and young runners will begin the traditional relay from Modi'in to Jerusalem, to present the torch to President Ben-Zvi.

The public celebration of Hanukka in Jerusalem will commence with the ceremonial lighting of the first candle at Kikar Hazikaron near Beit Hadegel on Jaffa Road at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow. Schoolchildren began celebrating yesterday, and parties will be held in the schools today and tomorrow. During the holiday week, concerts and festivities are planned.

Reports from Tel Aviv indicate a feast of subdued lights this year. Hardly a glittering menora has yet been sold from the array of shop windows in Allenby Street.

The approach of Hanukka can scarcely be felt in the toy and gift shops, which have few customers. The public's anxiety over the political situation as well as the scarcity of money is said to account for the poor sales.

"Print some good news in your paper and people will start buying gifts," the owner of a bookstore said.

Net Remaining 'Frozen Third'

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Histadrut does not intend to press charges to forge the "frozen third" of the salary increase which is due to be effected on January 1, 1957, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, General Secretary of the Histadrut, said today.

Answering yesterday's question of Mr. Lavon, Mr. Lavon said that the Histadrut will probably set up a large fund so that laymen in trade unions can receive some general education within the next two or three years.

Mr. Lavon said he would like to see a compulsory health insurance scheme for all employees. Persons would be able to select their sick fund.

One of the most important innovations in the Histadrut was the creation of a special department for settling and absorbing new immigrants. This department will try to create jobs for immigrants in their new surroundings.

IL5m. IN CREDITS

The Bank of Israel will approve an increase in credits of IL5m., Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank, told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday. Loans to the amount of IL2.2m. will be made available to industry, IL2.6m. to agriculture and IL200,000 to artisans.

Mr. Horowitz acknowledged that the economy was suffering from a lack of money for investment purposes. However, he pointed out that during the year from summer, 1955, the volume of credits rose at a higher rate than production.

The amount of agricultural production rose by 20.4 per cent. between June 1955 and June 1956, while agricultural credits increased by 23.7 per cent. Industrial production rose by 3.5 per cent, while credits rose by 13.7 per cent. Only in the building industry did credits fall (by 7.3 per cent) at a time when the volume of building increased by 8.7 per cent.

Mother Held for Part In Daughter's Murder

HAIFA, Monday. — Megidda Eliahu, the mother of 19-year-old Dinah Eliahu who was fatally stabbed by her father on Saturday morning at their home in Rehov Nuzha, was arrested today on suspicion of being an accessory to the crime.

After investigation against the father, Zaki Eliahu, who is said to have admitted the stabbing, and the post mortem examination, it became evident that the girl had died several hours before the family called an ambulance. It thought that the girl died from loss of blood.

It is alleged that Mr. and Mrs. Eliahu had nursed a hatred against their daughter who, while still unmarried, had become pregnant and had an abortion two months ago.

Ex-Mayor of Gaza Heads New Municipal Council

By SHABTAI COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA, Monday. — Life here moved towards normal today with the formal inauguration of a new Gaza Municipal Council. In a brief ceremony in the court-yard of the UNRWA staff premises, Sgan-Aluf Haim Brotherhood, Military Governor of the Gaza Area, announced the appointment of a seven-man council to be headed by Mr. Rouhdi Shawa, and his deputy Mr. Munir e-Rais, both former mayors of Gaza.

Speaking to the guests at the ceremony, which included many local Arab notables, Sgan-Aluf Gaon declared that from now on the local authority will see to the welfare and needs of the population. Not a sign was left of the Egyptian invaders, he said, and life was returning to normal. Together with Rav-Seren Zvi Peleg, Military Governor of the town, he pledged his full support to the council and wished it success.

Mr. Shawa and Mr. e-Rais, both immaculately dressed and tarbushed, thanked the army for the confidence it had placed in them. They promised their full co-operation, and called upon the population to help restore the normal city functions.

At a press conference, also attended by the Mayor and his Deputy, Sgan-Aluf Gaon answered quick-fire questions on the state of Gaza, many of them put by foreign correspondents. He said that local councils will be set up throughout the Strip. The city council will be free to act in local affairs except where security considerations were concerned, he said, adding that at the moment only the Military Government was empowered to enact local laws. He declared that peace and quiet now reigned in the city. The council had its own budget, and there was "still some money left in the treasury." It would continue to benefit from the same source as before, he stated.

Most members of the council had served previously. The last council had been appointed by the Egyptians. Since Gaza had only been occupied for 23 days, he said it was premature to think of elections.

The public health situation of the city was good and there was no evidence of contagious diseases, he declared. As to food, the refugees were being cared for by U.N.R.W.A., and the authorities were supplying flour gratis to the needy among the local population. The refugees would not come under the jurisdiction of the council.

There were 95,000 people in the area, excluding refugees, according to existing figures, he said. Of these, some 65,000 had to be supplied with flour. (The city's own population numbered about 30,000). Schools will be re-opened as soon as the screening of the 1,200 teachers has been completed, Sgan-Aluf Gaon declared. There were teachers who had belonged to "unacceptable organizations" such as the *fedayeen* and the Moslem Brotherhood.

On the question of employment, he said that some 35,000 people in the Strip earned their living as farmers and were free to continue to do so. The authorities were planning public works to reduce unemployment. The commander announced the easing of transport restrictions in the city. In addition to essential services now permitted, trucks for marketing were being added and four buses operated yesterday. The council will re-open the bus service, he said.

All property has been returned to local owners, he said, and the army only held property seized from the Egyptians.

Sgan-Aluf Gaon declared that the Egyptian figures of Strip residents who fled were grossly exaggerated.

The new Mayor, 65-year-old Mr. Shawa, who chatted with reporters, said that he had been Mayor of Gaza since 1930 and resigned four years ago "due to misunderstandings with the Egyptians." His post was then taken over by the present newly appointed Deputy Mayor, Mr. e-Rais. Mr. e-Rais told *The Jerusalem Post* that the last meeting of the council was held a month ago, with the electricity and water supplies, and sanitation on the agenda. He said that three members of the new council had served on the old one, while four were new. He considered the idle schoolchildren to be a grave problem. He estimated their number at 57,000 in the area. Some 450 local men were studying in universities in Cairo and Alexandria, among them his son, he said.

A landowning farmer, like the mayor, he said that he hoped negotiations on marketing local citrus now under way with Israel's Citrus Marketing Board would soon be concluded. The Strip exported 300,000 boxes of citrus last year, he stated.

GAZA, SINAI CLOSED TO CIVILIANS

The Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula have been closed to civilians by order of the military authorities. The ban took effect yesterday.

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U.S. Jewry Urges M.E. Settlement

By JESSE ZEL LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Monday. — Three hundred delegates representing 17 major national Jewish organizations convened here tonight to demonstrate the unanimous support of American Jewry for Israel, and call upon the U.S. Government to pursue a vigorous policy of peace in the Middle East.

The President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, pointed out "the absolute identity" of American and Israel interests, for unless there is peace, "the Middle East will continue to serve as a happy hunting ground for the Russians."

The key to Middle East stability, he continued, "has been placed by destiny in the hands of the American Government and President Eisenhower." The U.S. must make it clear to the Arabs "by firm and wise action that its policy is based on two inseparable principles — friendship and profound concern for the Arab peoples, their welfare and development, and a determination to frustrate any attempt by the Arab states to attack and destroy Israel."

Cables in Brief

RESIGNS — Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's Railway Minister, has resigned following Friday's train disaster near Ariyalur, south India.

RECORD. — A IL-32 jet bomber has remained aloft for a record-breaking 21 and a half hours on a 20,000-kms. course which took it over the North Pole, the U.S. Air Force has announced. The plane bettered the previous record of 24 hours aloft.

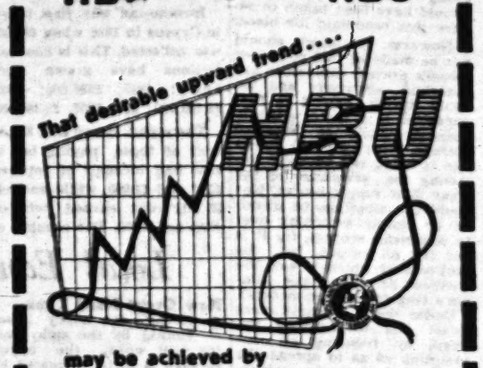
Local Council In Lachish Region

LACHISH, Monday. — The first Local Council of the Lachish Development area was inaugurated today at Nenora rural centre by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda. The council covers 14 immigrant villages, with a population of 5,000.

Mr. Mordechai Guber, a well-known pioneer who left Beer-Tuvia to help the Lachish settlers, was elected chairman of the Council. Mr. and Mrs. Guber gave their farm to the Defence Fund two years ago.

Ashdot Yam, a village recently established near Gedera, received its first contingent of families from North Africa last night. They will live in aluminium huts until they have built their own cottages as hired workers for the Jewish Agency.

HBU HBU



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PEC Records Drop In Power Use

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Monday. — "A very considerable reduction of power consumption has already been felt at the power station," Mr. Yosef Friendlaender, the P.E.C. spokesman, told *The Jerusalem Post* today.

The drop reached a record low at noon, and continued during the evening as well. Judging from the first results, the public was co-operating in the drive to save fuel and a considerable saving would be effected, he said.

The Amcor Co. is negotiating with the Government and the P.E.C. on the question of the absorption type refrigerators, manufactured by Assaf, whose use has been forbidden under the new fuel economy regulations, because of their high power consumption.

A final decision is expected by the end of the week and it is thought that owners will be permitted at least partial use.

Meanwhile, the company advises owners to use the freezers of these refrigerators for storing a small block of ice, as a temporary measure. The "quick cool" tray underneath the freezer, should be cleared of food stuffs to make room for water dripping from the freezer.

In the northern area, there are 1,325 such refrigerators in use. However, their non-use will increase ice consumption, with a resultant upswing in fuel consumption for ice manufacture and delivery.

Despite the ban, two absorption refrigerators were sold by the company here yesterday.

3 Years' Jail For Crossing Border

PETAH TIKVA, Monday. — For illegally crossing into the Lebanon, Naim Zakaria, employed as a driver by the Petah Tikva Municipality, was today sentenced to three months in prison.

He was also ordered to pay the Municipality IL38 for 38 litres of petrol which he had taken without permission, and was bound over to be of good behaviour for one year.

Last July, Zakaria stopped at a petrol station and obtained 38 litres of petrol, charging it to the Municipality. He drove up to the Lebanese border, abandoned the vehicle and crossed over into the Lebanon.

He was sentenced by the Lebanese authorities to three months in prison. On completing his term, he was expelled to Israel. *(Ilim.)*

Two wandering mules were led back into Jordan at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday afternoon.

The sure-footed infiltrators apparently entered Israel near Ma'ale Hahamisha in the Jerusalem Corridor. They were found in the fields by members of the kibbutz.

In response to the inquiries of the Israel authorities, the Jordan representatives to the Mixed Armistice Commission advised that the mules had fled into Israel from their Jordan masters. They were taken home yesterday.

CHILD KILLED ON ROAD

HAIFA, Monday. — Four-year-old Miri Ra'al-Haroua was fatally injured by a tender, when she tried to run across Rehov Hameginim this afternoon and was knocked down. She died soon after admission to the Rothschild Hospital. The driver was detained for interrogation.

Alya From Hungary, Egypt Discussed

Immigration and absorption problems resulting from the latest developments in Hungary and Egypt were discussed yesterday by Mr. Zalman Shazar, Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive at a meeting of the Executive in Jerusalem.

Mr. Shazar told *The Jerusalem Post* that there was no plan at the moment to set up immigrant camps. A programme of screening immigrants was now being drawn up to determine how to settle the newcomers when they arrive here, he said.

Mr. Y. Braginsky reported on the absorption of immigrants from East Europe.

5 YEARS' JAIL FOR AIDING INFILTRATOR

ACRE, Monday.—For helping an infiltrator from the Lebanon last August, Ali Mohammad Mar'i Hamad, 32, of Kafr Danoun, was today sentenced by a military court to three years imprisonment.

The Federal Insurance Company Limited, Zurich

BALANCE SHEET as at December 31, 1954 and December 31, 1955

ASSETS 1954 Swiss Francs		1955 Swiss Francs	LIABILITIES 1954 Swiss Francs		1955 Swiss Francs
4,000,000.00	Shareholders' Acceptances for amounts not called up	4,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	Capital	8,000,000.00
30,263,704.00	Investments	31,625,306.00	4,500,000.00	Funds	4,900,000.00
2,000,000.00	Fixed Assets	2,000,000.00	31,200,000.00	Reserve for Premiums on unexpired risks, pending claims and Contingencies	31,900,000.00
16,029,821.17	Floating Assets	16,818,893.70	8,247,040.18	Current Liabilities	8 506,366.40
			1,066,484.99	Profit	1,137,833.30
53,013,525.17		54,444,199.70	53,013,525.17		54,444,199.70

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE	
9,550,000.00	Reserve for running risks	10,075,000.00	12,415,962.84	Reinsurance premiums	12,682,488.17
18,650,000.00	Reserve for pending claims	19,125,000.00	9,621,225.57	Claims Paid	10,383,220.38
2,000,000.00	Reserve for Contingencies	2,000,000.00	7,052,568.69	Commissions, General Expenses and Taxes	7,420,800.84
21,888,154.67	Premiums	31,730,312.71	30,075,000.00	Reserve for Premiums on unexpired risks deducting reinsurances	10,300,000.00
1,304,965.97	Interest	1,307,344.79	19,125,000.00	Reserve for pending claims deducting reinsurances	19,600,000.00
			2,000,000.00	Reserve for Contingencies	2,000,000.00
			1,800,000.00	Depreciations	500,000.00
			500,000.00	Allowance to Employees' Fund	400,000.00
82,733,120.64	Total amount of receipts	84,237,657.50	81,789,816.80	Total amount of expenditure	83,286,309.19
			943,903.84	Profit of the exercise	951 348.31
			223,581.15	Balance brought forward from last account	186,484.99
			1,068,484.99	Total Profit	1,137,833.30

Dr. CHARLES SOBLLY, Chairman — *Dr. E. KOHLER*, Manager

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF ISRAEL AGENCY
for the years ended December 31, 1954 and December 31, 1955

DEBIT IL.		IL.	CREDIT IL.		IL.
(3,577)	Loss transferred from Trading Insurance Account	974	(325)	Interest not credited to other accounts	900
			(3,252)	Net Loss transferred to the Head Office	7(
(3,577)		974	(3,577)		974

We have audited the Profit and Loss Account of the Agency of the Company in Israel, for the years ended December 31, 1954, and December 31, 1955, with the Books of Accounts, Borderaux and the Certified Reports received in the offices of the Company in Israel. The Premium Reserves are fixed in accordance with the instructions of the Controller of Insurances. In our opinion, and to the best of the information and explanations given to us, the above account represents the true and fair view of the activities of the Company in Israel, in respect of the years ended December 31, 1954, and December 31, 1955.

Chartered Accountants—Auditors
BRAUDE & CO.

General Agents and Attorneys for Israel **STANDARD INSURANCES LIMITED** 130 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4671

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ECONOMIC NEWS FROM ABROAD

Economic Forecasts

● A mild inflationary trend in the U.S. and a more serious one in Europe is seen as an economic aftermath of the Middle Eastern crisis. Though

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Tuesday, November 27, 1956
29 Kislev 5717, 26 Rabi'a Thani, 1376

TWO have relied upon Russian oil deliveries up to one-third of our needs when the Soviet government was dis-

FACING playing increas-
FUEL ing hostility to
FACTS Israel, was—in retrospect — a risky policy,

whatever its merits from the point of view of saving foreign currency. In a country so completely dependent upon imported fuel — for Holetz oil covers only a fraction of our consumption for the time being — special precautions should have been taken to secure this economic life-blood.

However, too much should not be made of this point, for Israel's present difficulties are matched elsewhere and we could hardly expect to find ourselves in a better position than the whole of Western Europe, where the oil shortage is being felt severely following the severance of the Near East supply routes. Nor could the situation be mended by simply switching over to American sources, for it is not the oil output but the tanker fleet which is now the weakest link (and the Alladin's ring for tanker owners).

Under these circumstances Israel has to weather the storm by reducing oil consumption so as to spread the available fuel stocks (which, fortunately and deliberately, are reasonably ample) and the curtailed imports expected in the coming months. There is no question that problems will arise and hardships be caused in this process, but they could be partly overcome by efficient planning, as the shortage need not last very long. As a matter of fact, oil is not critical in the case of Israel, crucial though it may be for the British, who are now held to ransom by the American oil giants, eager to follow — in the whole of the Middle East — the precedent set in Iran only two years ago.

Since the duration of the fuel shortage cannot yet be foreseen, and since the amount of American oil that will be made available to this country has not yet been determined, estimates of future supply and of the cuts necessary in domestic fuel consumption are more or less conjectural. In Western European countries restrictions on oil use are aimed at saving 10-20 per cent of the current consumption and a similar reduction seems to be envisaged by our authorities, though no specific target has been announced. So far, however, rather mild restrictions have been imposed upon the general public, which accounts for only a minor part of total fuel consumed anyway, with vehicles — including trucks and buses — taking less than 10 per cent of the total in 1955. Of more importance is the discontinuation of cement exports, deplorable though the loss of foreign currency proceeds may be.

In addition, sizable savings could be achieved mainly by reducing the intake of fuel oil by the power stations—roughly one half of the country's total fuel consumption — by lowering consumption peaks (e.g. in the afternoon hours) and eliminating the waste of energy generated during the night. The ban imposed on the illumination of show windows and neon signs, and the restrictions on street and home lighting and heating will be helpful in this respect, but only on a limited scale, and in order to achieve a greater staggering of power usage the curtailment of some industrial production may become unavoidable in spite of all the loss involved.

At this juncture the question must be raised of whether the price weapon should not be used for reducing and regulating fuel consumption, particularly in view of the fact that electricity happens to be generously subsidized, and an increase of the subsidy is said to be contemplated in order to compensate the P.E.C. for the prospective loss of income resulting from the new restrictions. The Government has shunned this step, presumably because it would be unpopular with consumers, and in order to avoid cost inflation just when efforts are concentrated on keeping prices stable.

However, the wisdom of this policy may be doubted, for never was the public in a better mood to swallow the price rise that is inescapable in the long run, and never was the Treasury more called upon to refrain from swelling public expenditure through subsidies to aid consumers. Moreover, we should not lose sight of the fact that the oil to replace the Russian supply will cost us a lot more, both in foreign currency and in Israel pounds. Is the Government going to shoulder this cost increase too?

speculation in the commodities markets has been based on the belief that there will not be a third world war, there is a strong feeling in business quarters that political tension may continue for many months and no resumption of the Suez Canal traffic is likely before another half year. The oil deficit in Western Europe during the Canal closure is estimated to be no more than about 10 per cent and may to some extent be relieved by an increased use of coal. However, the fuel shortage is likely to have a curbing effect on the booming industrial activity in Europe which has become a major factor in the world's economic recovery in recent years. U.S. business prospects may also be affected by an increased dollar shortage in Europe as a result of bigger purchases of American oil. On the other hand, Latin American states are expected to switch their trade back to Atlantic partners in view of the political troubles in Soviet satellite countries which considerably expanded their trade ties with South America during the past year.

Rising Cyprus Incomes

● In the past three years the number of people in Cyprus earning £500 a year and above has more than trebled. This evidence of the growing prosperity of the island is contained in a report just published in Nicosia (Inland Revenue Department: Annual Report for 1955).

The report states that income-tax receipts last year were well over £3,000,000 which was £400,000 more than in the previous year.

Income-tax was first levied in Cyprus in 1941 when £99,000 was collected. This is how collections have grown since then: 1945, £536,000; 1950, £1,196,000; and 1955, £3,380,000.

The report shows that 31 per cent of those paying tax in 1955 had incomes of between £500 and £1,000, while another 25 per cent earned between £850 and £500. The number of people paying tax has soared from 6,500 to 12,300 in 1955.

Profit-Sharing Britain

● Profit-sharing schemes for employees in Britain numbered 421 and covered 320,000 participants, according to a recent survey by the Ministry of Labour. In addition there were 130 arrangements of a profit-sharing character with 130,000 participants. Two thirds of the participants were included in schemes paying out (or crediting to savings accounts) cash bonuses. Other schemes retain and invest the bonus in shares of the undertaking or in Provident Funds, or otherwise help the employees in acquiring shares of the undertaking on favourable terms.

The average bonus addition to the employees' earnings was 6.2 per cent, ranging from 2.6 to 15.7 per cent (in the building trade). The total included 111 schemes in co-operative societies with 45,000 participants (mainly in consumers' co-ops). Over 600 profit-sharing schemes were discontinued during the last 20 years, the main causes being nationalization of the firm (in the electricity and gas industries) and diminution of profits.

U.S. Balance of Payments

● In the first half of 1956 U.S. commercial imports totalled $6.3 billion out of which $1.7 b. was spent on foreign goods and services by the American Government. Invisible imports (shipping, travel etc.) totalled $1.9 b. the U.S. Government's economic aid and loans were $1.2 b. and private capital outflow $1 b. Thus a total of $12.1 billion were supplied to countries outside the U.S. On the other hand, imports of U.S. products and use of American services by other countries amounted to $9.9 b. and $1.2 b. were paid to the U.S. on account of dividend and interest on the American investments abroad. Thus approximately $1 b. was added to the foreign holdings of American cash or securities and other assets.

Local Economic Briefs

New Crops Need Time

● Despite the heavy losses caused by the spiny cotton boll worm, the cotton acreage is to be increased by 10 per cent to about 60,000 dunams next year, according to the Ministry of Agriculture's plans. If all goes well and no pest attacks recur, this should cover the bulk of the country's cotton requirements. This year a yield of 5,500 tons was expected, but almost 45 per cent of the crop was spoilt by the worm. In the Beisan area almost the whole crop was lost and in the south the yield was a third below normal. Thus only 3,100 tons of cotton were harvested, as against 4,000 tons produced a year ago from half the acreage.

The groundnut area is also to be expanded, in particular in the south, where additional tracts of land are getting irrigation water for the first time. The last crop yielded almost 16,000 tons, of which 5-6,000 tons will probably be exported. Plans to expand beet culture had to be curtailed, however, in view of the sugar factories' limited production programme next year.

Consolidation Before Settlement

● New agricultural settlement activity is to be slowed down considerably and the bulk of next year's agricultural Development Budget is to be diverted to the conversion of debts and consolidation of farms in existing settlements, *The Jerusalem Post* is informed. The new policy will necessitate many changes in the Agricultural Development Programme with targets reduced and spread over a longer period, and may compel us to divert a bigger portion of new immigration to the urban sector. However, it is considered imperative in view of the financial plight of most settlements established up to fifteen years ago.

The total amount necessary for the financial consolidation of these settlements has been tentatively estimated at IL. 35-40m. This would include the conversion of all short term debts and some additions on account of the basic investments so as to make the farms viable. In order to speed up the aid a special advance programme has already been launched this year to the sum of IL8m. To this end the Government contributes IL3m. from the Agricultural Development Budget, which will be invested in shares of the Bank of Agriculture and another IL5m., which had originally been earmarked for the Jewish Agency's Settlement activities, but will now be placed at the Bank's disposal as a long-term deposit (at 4 per cent interest). These sums will be matched by medium-term deposits from Histadrut sources: from the Gmul Company (IL2.4m. for 9 years at 7 per cent interest) and from the newly founded Igrot company (IL1.6m. for 5 years at 7.9 per cent interest), though a special clause allows an early repayment of these last amounts on 30 days notice so as to replace them too by long-term funds from the Development Budget later on.

The conversion loans will be given for 15 years at 7.2 per cent interest, which is to be cut to 6 per cent when the Gmul and Igrot funds will have been replaced. For the time being, IL1m. has been advanced to the agricultural purchasing organizations, which have been hard pressed by the present credit squeeze, while additional loans will be granted to individual settlements after a thorough survey of their indebtedness and economic prospects.

Fuel Figures

● In 1955 Israel oil imports totalled 1.46m. tons, of which 72 per cent were crude oil and most of the rest fuel oil. In the current year oil purchases have increased by approximately 15 per cent. Of the foreign currency bill of some $40m., the f.o.b. price of crude and fuel oil make up about $35m., freight and insurance for tanker transportation about $10m., local refining costs about $3m. and the remaining $2m., lubricants. In domestic consumption fuel oil accounted for 58 per cent (about half of it imported and the other half locally produced), while the rest was almost equally divided beween gas oil, automobile fuel and kerosene. A break-down of fuel expenditure according to destination shows that industry and agriculture account for over 30 per cent of the total (including some 6 per cent for the cement industry), power stations for over 26 per cent, and motoring for another 25 per cent (though in quantity its share is much less). The fuel bill of private cars has been estimated at $1.8m. for the current year and of taxis for $1m.

Physicians' Census

● Of the 4,000 physicians active in this country by the end of 1955 there were only about 1,000 carrying on a purely private practice, a recent census showed. Another 1,000 were permanently employed in hospitals (some 230 on Government service, 120 by municipalities, about 200 by the Histadrut's Sick Fund, 150 by Hadassah, etc.), while the rest were employed by the Government and other public bodies outside hospitals. Of these 1,200 were employed by the Sick Fund. Some 900 physicians were 30 years old and over. Over 3,000 were born in Eastern and Central Europe, 400 in the Balkan countries and 100 in Israel. The number of physicians graduating averaged about 100 a year in the post-war period.

Stock Exchange Quotations

● Ordinary shares of local companies were quoted 84 per cent higher than in the 1950 average and preference shares 36 per cent, in September last. However, prices of Government debentures did not change, while private debentures dropped 28 per cent. At the same time linked Government debentures rose 190 per cent. Since January 1955, ordinary shares dropped 19 per cent and preference shares 10 per cent, while Government debentures — both linked and unlinked — moved only negligibly.

The One Millionth bag of Nesher cement was part of a shipment recently sent to Chicago, Ill. In the above picture, Mr. Fred K. Hoehler (left), special consultant and assistant to Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, and Mr. Simha Pratt, Israel Consul-General in the windy city, are shown with the millionth bag at the dockside. The cement had come to Chicago via New Orleans.

Readers' Letters

FIRST SURVEY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We are reluctant to deprive the Shell Company of the honour of being the first in Israel to conduct an "Employee Survey" (its letter in your issue of November 23) but Shell should be glad to know that it is in the good company of the small but growing number of Israel enterprises who have recognized the importance of the human angle in the production process.

To our knowledge, the first employee study of this kind in Israel was conducted in 1953, by our Institute, among the seagoing personnel of the Zim Shipping Company. The findings were reported in part in the March, 1954, issue of "Toren," the company's house organ.

Even before the founding of the State, our Institute had the opportunity to carry out a number of attitude studies on the morale and organizational problems of the Haganah forces in Jerusalem. Such personnel studies were later expanded to cover the entire Israel Defence Army.

More recently, in 1955—1956, intensive investigations have been made by us of the relationship between foremen and workers on behalf of five local factories. Considerable information has been accumulated by these pictorial test created for this purpose in Israel.

This is not the first time that methods developed at our Institute have been adopted overseas. For instance, the Bell Telephone System — the largest company in the U.S. — has been using our Institute's techniques for years in its annual attitude surveys among its 650,000 employees.

The Institute of Applied Social Research has also executed job evaluation schemes for industrial plants here, and has made a survey of the joint production councils in collaboration with the Israel Productivity Institute.

Since 1954, staff members of our non-profit Institute have given courses in Industrial Psychology in institutions of higher learning in Israel. This year, they are conducting such courses at the Hebrew University and the University of Tel Aviv.

These activities of various institutions of research and learning testify to the growing interest of our young nation in modern managerial methods. It is hoped that the example set by the Shell Company and other enterprises will be followed by other plants and organizations.

Yours etc.

URIEL G. FOA
Executive Director
The Israel Institute of Applied Social Research

Jerusalem, November 19.

OIL POLITICS IN MID-EAST

By Our Economic Editor

WHATEVER the overt aims and actions of the Western countries in the present Middle East crisis, behind the scenes there is a heavy smell of oil. To begin with, of 49 ships passing through the Suez Canal on an average day, 22 were tankers, and their share was expected to rise considerably in the near future. In the first half of 1956, the Canal oil traffic was running at an annual rate of 67m. tons, but the quantity envisaged for 1965 was at least 160m. tons.

Moreover, the Canal route is of special importance for the oil trade, as it is the shortest cut to the European market, i.e. by using it the Middle East oil companies supplying European needs have the double advantage of low production costs and of a short haul compared to the Gulf oil producers. But as world oil prices are more or less uniform and still largely based upon the American high-cost level, these advantages also mean higher profits, which are known to run into very high figures, though no details have, of course, been disclosed.

When, a year ago, British and American concerns were charged — by no less an authority than the O.E.E.C. — with collusion to maintain super-profits to the detriment of European oil-users, the "Economist," British oil's steadfast spokesman, indignantly replied that high profits were indispensible for a dynamic industry bent upon rapid development, and that in any case no special accounting is practicable for the Middle East fields owned by oil-concerns with world-wide interests. The weak point of this argumentation is not a moral, but an economic one. For it is this extra profit which would allow Nasser to put the screws on for his ends, and which whets the appetite of less fortunate competitors.

The importance of this last point becomes clear when one takes into account that almost 70 per cent of all oil passing through the Suez Canal came from Kuwait (where the Shell-Royal-Dutch group owns one half of the output) and Katar (where its share is two-thirds.) Of the oil transported by pipelines, the major part (25m. tons out of a total of 41m.) also comes from Iraq, where the British, Dutch and French companies own 72 per cent of the crude oil produced. Europe gets, therefore, from the Middle East chiefly "sterling oil," as the U.S. companies operating there prefer to sell their produce elsewhere: almost all of the Saudi oil passing through the T.A.P.-line has been shipped to the U.S., and the all-American Bahrein company is mainly supplying eastern markets.

On the other hand, Iran — where British Petroleum still has a big share — also sent 5-10m. tons a year through the Suez Canal. The large-scale development of the British-Dutch Middle East oil projects in the post-war years enabled Britain not only to dispense with most of her oil imports from the Western hemisphere and thus save one of the biggest items in her dollar bill, but also to increase her hold on the European market. Of the 108m. tons of oil supplied to Europe in the current year (based on the first half year's figures) 94m. tons would have come through the Suez Canal and the I.P.C. pipeline.

The dramatic impact of the present crisis on the world economy is that both the Canal and the I.P.C. pipeline are closed. Both have been sabotaged by Arab nationalists and by Western imperialists. But the dividing line between the Egyptian and the Iraqi blocs ominously coincides with that between predominantly U.S. and British-Dutch oil interests.

The Canal closure affects three quarters of the oil output of Iraq, Kuwait and Katar, and one third of that of Iran, but has a negligible effect on other oil producing countries. In the context of the world oil industry, the interruption is far from being a calamity: it affects no more than 12 per cent of the total output (and perhaps 15 per cent, excluding the Soviet Bloc) and could easily be replenished by stepping up production in other areas, such as the U.S. and Venezuela. However, that would mean that the British have been knocked out of their stronghold in Europe and the Sterling Bloc deprived of one of its major income sources. For the continent too the change-over to dollar-oil would be a rather unpleasant surprise.

The immediate concern, however, is getting enough tankers to transport the oil from whatever sources, because both the Atlantic and the Cape routes are much longer than the convenient Levant route and therefore more tonnage is required now. Using the whole fleet normally employed for carrying Middle East oil, about 4m. tons a month could be brought round Africa, as compared with the normal flow of over 6m. If the T.A.P.-line deliveries would be diverted to Europe, the continent would be getting some 70 per cent of its normal consumption. If part of the Middle East oil is to be replaced by Carribean produce, less tonnage would be required and the supply could be increased, though hardly to its pre-crisis level, as spare tankers on the market have been few and the U.S. moth-ball fleet includes only a small number of tanker vessels.

Meanwhile freight rates of the — relatively few — private tankers have jumped up to four times the basic rate and the American oil companies have been put into the strongest possible bargaining position. While only a few of the initiated know what is going on behind the scenes, nobody would be surprised to learn about some major changes in oil pools and exploitation agreements in the near future.

DOLLARS ON THE TREES

By Our Economic Correspondent

WITH adequate organisation and co-operation from the authorities, our biggest dollar earner, the citrus industry, can still meet its obligations during the export season of 1956/57. There has been some delay owing to the Sinai campaign and the transport dislocation. In November and the beginning of December it was planned to ship 750,000 boxes of Shamuti in addition to the 100,000 boxes of grapefruit that had already been exported. This plan would have covered the needs of the Christmas season and it is not entirely certain whether it can be carried out entirely. But the biggest obstacle, the lack of shipping facilities, appears to have been overcome, according to the Citrus Marketing Board. It is therefore up to us whether we shall be able to find the necessary labour and transport so as not to lose further export possibilities.

Marketing prospects this year are exceptionally good. The Spanish groves damaged by frost and snow last year have not yet recovered. Last season Spain was to export 56m. boxes and until the frost hit the groves in February 20m. had already been shipped. There resulted a deficit of 30m. crates which could not be made up by the other Mediterranean countries and therefore Israel and the other citrus regions got very good prices. This year, too, the Spanish groves will produce only part of their normal yield and the quality may also be impaired. Morocco, Algeria and Tunis will supply 15m. boxes together, Italy 12m., and Israel 8m.

Of the eight m. boxes Israel is to ship this season five m. will be Shamuti, 1¼m. grapefruit, 1¼m. Valencia and ¼ m. lemons. Of the eight m. crates three m. will go to Britain, two m. to countries, ¼ m. to Germany, 1½m. to Belgium, Holland and France, ½m. is to be in reserve for the East European countries and the remaining ½m. to several small buyers. 1½m. boxes have been sold at fixed prices. The greater part is being sold on commission. Prices promise to be considerably higher than last year.

If shipping functions properly, as is hoped now, the problem in Israel will be labour and transport. There will be enough hands for unskilled and even semi-skilled labour in picking but operations may be severely handicapped if the key people of the industry are not back from the army in time. Their number is small, not more than about 40 in all, but they are indispensable for proper organization and control of the picking operations. It should not be impossible to bring them back from the army without delay. A solution could also be found to the transport problem, if it was tackled immediately.

Present and Future

If we could still ship our citrus according to the plans worked out before the Sinai campaign we shall do more than enable our biggest dollar earner to fulfil its function this season. We shall preserve our markets.

Since the Mediterranean countries are at present unable to fill the demands of the market, consumers are looking for fruit elsewhere. There is of course the big potential supplier on the other side of the Atlantic, where California and Florida are ready to compete. Europe, however, cannot at present find the necessary dollars for buying in the U.S., and American fruit does not always comply with the taste of the European buyer. But the export potential of California and Florida is of course enormous and if fresh fruit does not find a ready market, there is always the prospect of sending juice or concentrates, which are less bulky to ship and easy for the consumer to handle.

It must also be kept in mind that all the Mediterranean countries supplying the European market are busy developing new groves and that the big demand this year is due only to a natural blight in Spain last year.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that the Citrus Board does not only confine its attention to assembling the means for a smooth export season, for shipping labour and transport. It is equally important that we do not yield to the temptation of exploiting this season's ready market by increasing the volume of our shipments at the expense of quality. The temptation is very great.

This would be a short-sighted policy, as the present dearth of fruit is likely to change into a glut in a few years. In the long-run it will pay the industry and the economy as a whole not to squeeze the last drop of money out of a favourable set of circumstances but to use it for consolidating the good name of our fruit in the European markets. We shall need this good name when we have to compete again with other countries in an over-supplied market.

Fortunately, the Citrus Marketing Board is aware of the problem. The Mediterranean producer countries have decided to continue with their publicity campaign during the season and our Marketing Board is going to control exports as strictly as ever. It is to be hoped that it will get full co-operation from all concerned.

Stocks and Commodities

Defence Bonds Launched

ONLY IL30 million out of the IL40 million Defence Loan will be offered shortly to the public through the banks.

In the meantime, the trend on the market was mixed. Linked bonds lost some ground, probably on account of the new floatation of the Defence Bonds and because of the expected drop of the C.o.L. index in November, but losses did not exceed 3-4 points. Industrials fluctuated with the Ata strike development, but quickly recovered with the strike's end and in some cases closed even higher than last week. Delek shares did not follow the recovery and continued to drift.

On the "curb," the views expressed by reliable sources over the weekend about a further quick development of the Heletz area aiming at helping Israel in the oil shortage seem to have helped I.O.P. shares, which closed at around IL13,500, approximately IL. higher for the week.

Losses on Wall Street

LOSSES up to 4 points a day were registered on Wall Street dealings with the exception of shipbuilding and steel shares. Several reasons were advanced for the continued decline, such as the slow pace of progress towards the settlement of the Middle East crisis, the general political situation in Europe, further hardening of money rates and the possibility of another rise of the F.R.B. rediscount rate.

Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 467.91 as against 480.67 last week.

London Slightly Better

LONDON markets ended the week on a slightly better note after suffering considerable losses. Rumours that a general election would soon be held and the Suez crisis developments gave way to hope that the Canal will be cleared sooner than expected. Cheap buying developed on Friday.

Earlier in the week, the "Financial Times" index of Government Securities was down to 82.74, the lowest point in its history. At the same time, the industrial market was near its lowest point during the past two years. Reuter's Daily Index for Industrials was 180.7 after 177.7, against 186.9 last week and Reuter's Index for Gilt-edge was 73.9 after 73.7, as against 74.3 last week. The premium on the £ brought the premium on $ securities to 12½%.

Paris Bourse Rally

With gold and foreign issues moving forward, French shares gained ground with those and the market showed a good tone and increased activity over the weekend. Concern about the latest international developments and fears of general price increase with adverse effect on the Franc brought a sharp rise in the gold prices, but there was no excessive pressure by hoarders. Commodities' Higher prices continued to rise on the U.K. Commodities market and Reuter's Index touched a new high of 408.6 as against 401.8 a week ago and 461.7 on October 26th. The oil shortage overshadowed other problems and almost all European countries started oil saving schemes. In the meantime, Iraq's loss of oil revenue, estimated at £50 million, caused serious cuts in development projects there.

By arrangement with I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOVEMBER 26, 1956

Pop. Loan 1948/49 (IL10)	98
4 % Consp. Loan 58/63	97
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	100‡
Pal. Reserv Bds. Ser. 3	91‡
3½% Tawil Dollar z)	74‡
4 % Reg. Sterling "Z"	97‡
Pal. Elec. pref.sh. (Ldn.	270
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	105
ditto g)	100‡
Keren Hayesod 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	100‡
ditto g)	100
Igroth Ltd. 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	99
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	160
Bearer Savings Cert.	98‡
A.P.B. Investmt. ord. sh. "B" reg.	104‡
Gmuli ord. sh. "B" reg.	94‡
Ellern's Inv. ord.	263
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	97‡
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	98‡
Bleur 4% debs. 56/68	82
Mir 5% pref. sh.	85‡
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	79‡
"Tavo" 5% debs.	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	84‡
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	90‡
5% debs.	93‡
Banco 6% pref. ord. sh.	92‡
Ata ord. "B" sh.	85‡
6-8% com. debs.	95‡
"Kardanesh" ord. "B"	97
7% com. debs. 59/69	99
Meller-Dan ord. sh. reg.	81‡
Pal.-Brewery 5% con. debs.	99
Assia Bejerano "B" sh.	100
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	114‡
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	80
"Tavo" ord. Sh.	109‡
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	100
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	93‡
Pal. Centr. 5% debs.	97‡
Mekorot pref. sh.	76
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	105

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,000; y) in Prutot.

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